OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION | OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS NEW-YORK, 12th July, 1852.

The Association for the Exhibition

The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations give notice that the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations give notice that the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations give notice that the Exhibition of the Industry of the Parish State and they are proceeding to creet thereon a building worthy of the purpose to which it is to be devoted. The Association desire to make the Exhibition, in fact as well as in mann, a representation from other countries, as well as their own of Raw Materials and other countries, as well as their own of Raw Materials and Produce, Manufactures, Machinery, and Carles Bunches, end they have under arrangements with Carles Bunches, end they have under arrangements with Carles Bunches, length is the Commissioner of the Austrian Empire at the Industrial Exhibition of London, whose skill, experience, and dustrial Exhibition of London, whose skill, experience, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for all countries other than the Continent of America, and as for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in Office of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in New York." No 6 Charles Cross, London He will state to New York." The Association will enterprise to European Exhibitors. The Association will enterprise to European Exhibitors.

Secretary of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations New York." The Association is new ready to receive applications, and it is desired that they be sent in immediately. Due notice will be given, hereafter, when the Endling will be ready for the reception of articles. Applications for the admission of Orgents to the Exhibition also reserves the right of the Exhibition f

Morlimer Livingston,
Albert Fell,
August Belmont,
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
George L Schuyler,
The office of the Company is No. Si Brondway, where
copies of this cucular can be obtained.

NOTICE.-COMES & NICOLAY. Auctioneers, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Buildings, for the convenience of their down-down

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"THE SPIRIT OF NIAGARA AND LUN san "-It is said that Goo. Scott, while riding over the days was battle of Londy's Lane was the ground where the fumors baille of Londy's Lans was fought, on beholding the bedies of several Indiana, observed to one of his A.i.s., What fine and noble forms these follows have, and what black and be-suifful Hair. The reply was, set their Hair is tuly remarkable. They use the Walpene from chiodnoid. The public should be arin mind that Van Drugaries, 'Improved Walpene' for restoring decayed and diseased Hair and changing that which is gray to its original color, and which is sing so celubrated among all the Indian tribes, can be outsined at the general Depot, No. 121 Chambers-st., and at the principal Druggists of the city.

Lyon's KATHAIRON-For the Hair, to

HAIR DVE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these arricles is eciebrated in all parts of the World, parsons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Youpes can surely be suited. His lists Dya is appried, (a sure guarantee) or sold Wholessie or Resident at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, beware of imitations.

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TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SinGLE FAILURE.—Dr. HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphths, celebrated throughout both continents for its wonderful
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night-awais, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases (the chest and lungs.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the
same time certain and efficacious: rarely failing to rive relief on the first appheartys, and by repeating it a few times a
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impediments which retail the free circulation of the blood;
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remedy in Curaino Disansant Living, healt (see, healt) ever, nightsweath dynaphs, liver complaint, pain in the cheek and
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For venerance they long
On the whole bed-bug throug,
And wish the mouketoes in Hades.
Now, ladies, lung
To Lyon's depot.

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And a flask of his powder procuring.
Bestroy ev'ry peet
That forbade you to rest—
A gl. rious night's slumber securing.
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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852. WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. For Vice-President,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina. The Tribune is served in this City. Brooklyn, Wil the Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, with the manufactured and Jersey City for 12; cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names cent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete rote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office. Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Ealtimore, at Eurgoes & Taylor's.

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. There ought to be at least One Million Copies in circulation before the end of July. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County. Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE of GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his Illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepee, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c. &c. -a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages on fine paper-is ready at The Tribuns office this morning. Price \$2 per hundred, 30 sents per dozen, 3 cents single.

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WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend-By Horace Gree-LEY-being a calm and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$14 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents

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THE TRIBUNE.

SCOTT Leads the Column !- Forward! 'Now, brothers, saw is the hour!'

The publishers of The New-York Pribute proffer copies of their regular and full Weekly lasue (eight large pages, each six columns, of Literature, Politics and News) for the remainder of the Presidential Campaign, commencing with the 7th of August and alosing with Nov. 25th, when we confidently hope to announce their triumph,—on the following terms:

1 copy for the 15 weeks. \$0.50
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The selection of WINFIELD SCOTT for President and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President has gratified our ardent wishes and strengthened our earnest hopes. Our conviction has long been fixed that Gen. Scorr is the very man fitted and marked out by his herole achievements-his inestimable services, at critical periods in preserving our National tranquillity and preventing the effusion of blood-by his unquestioned integrity, his self-devoting patriotism, his unsectional position and his humanity-to unite the Whie Masses in one enthusiastic, invincible host and lead them on to victory, So believing, we have labored and hoped for his nomination, and we now confidently look to the result to justify our sanguine anticipations.

THE TRIBUNE, standing on its own Platform and knowing no other authority but truth, will do its utmost for the election of Scott and GRAHAM; but it will not be absorbed by Political discussion. We have chosen to proffer Campaign subscribers a large sheet rather than a small and cheaper one, because the postage is the same, and because we wish to extend the knowledge of what Tue Taisung habitually is. The letters of our Associate Bayand Taylon, who next writes us from Syria, the ruins of Nineveh, Constantinople, &c., will appear every week, with reviews of new Books, Proceedings of Congress and the general Foreign and Demestic News of the Day. If there is another journal in America more valuable or interesting than THE TRIBUNE, it is not because more money or labor is

-AR the Editions of THE TRIBUNE are printed in large Quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 42 inches, showing eight large and compact pages of reading matter. About half the Dally is devoted to Advertisements, very few of which appear in our other lasues. No ten dollar daily in the world contains more reading matter than THE TRIBUNE, which is afforded at \$5 per annum, or

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remitted at our risk. Please address.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Congress.-The Senate. yesterday. passed a right of way bill for all sorts of rail, plank and other roads through the public lands. Mr. SUMNYR was choked off in his anticipated speeches by the refusal of the Senate to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a resolution. (See

taken up. Virginia, deadly heatile to internal im- this connection, we have read with peculiar provements, managed to get a slice for the sake of James River. Then followed a ridiculous debate of no consequence, after which the weary mem-

By TELEGRAPH.—The Lundy's Lane Celebration occupies a large space in our Telegraphic columns. Every Whig will refer to it with pleasure, and every Democrat with appre-

The Fishery business is still a question of primary importance. Orders have been given for

everal ships of war to proceed to the Banks. The Southern lines bring us some interesting items from the South and West.

Other facts of interest and importance will be found in our Telegraphic columns.

THE BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY .-A full report of this catastrophe will be found on the next page. Further accounts will be given to morrow, including the Coroner's Inquest, &c.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

By what other title can we fitly and justly characterize the crime which yesterday, on the Hudson, resulted in the death, by fire or water, of probably not far from fifty human beings? The steamboat Henry Clay, with a large number of passengers on board, was racing with the Armenia. Her officers, with Capt. Talman at their head, were heaping and stimulating the fires under her boilers in order to crowd her to a higher rate of speed. The passengers became terrified, they remonstrated, they even went through the formalities of a public meeting on board, in order to give effect to their entreaties. But in vain. Capt. Talman and his associntes turned a deaf and contemptuous ear to every suggestion of alarm. They were bent on beating their competitor; and what to them was the periling of a few hundred human lives? But suddenly a new element intervenes in the headlong career. The danger they had provoked and defied is upon them. Fire bursts out and sweeps along the inflammable woodwork of the boat. Then follows a scene of horror which we do not seek to picture. The crowd of men, women and children. in wild confusion, shricking in despair and terror, teeing from the devouring blaze, knew not where to turn. The officers, at last abandoning their wicked purpose, decide to run the boat ashore; but, losing all self-possession, instead of laying her alongside, they drive the bow straight on, leaving the stern in deep water, three hundred feet from the bank. Those whom the flames, wafted toward the stern by the rapid movement of the vessel, had not already hurried into the stream, now had no other resource but to plunge. In such a case death was almost certain, those who could swim being likely to perish in the struggling and drowning mass. But we pursue no further the dreadful features of the scene. Our readers will find them detailed at length with the melancholy facts gathered by our reporters.

We ask again, is not this murder, and that in the most aggravated and horrid form? We have no desire to add to the torture which, in common with other criminals, the officers of the Henry Clay must feel, now that the passion of the hour is over and the poignancy of remorse succeeds. But we cannot allow any raisplaced and undeserved tenderness for them to outweigh solemn considerations of duty to the community. The public safety must be cared for. And we earnestly trust that in a case so flagrant as this, justice may at last rouse itself, and by exemplary and sufficient severity, put an end to such a crime as racing by steamboats carrying passen-

THE FRONTIER CELEBRATION. The Great Gathering of Whigs at Niagara is over and the masses there congregated are returning to their homes. Judging by our reports. a more enthusiastic assemblage was not convened even in the memorable political campaign of 1840. when Gen. Harrison was the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The men composing the masses attending this celebration will bear to their respective abodes and neighborhoods the fire of a more earnest devotion for the Whig cause and Whig candidates. And as Gen. Scott's early laurels were gathered in that vicinity, as his military-career had there its brilliant beginning, and the roar of the great Cataract rang responsive to the awful clamor of his first battles, so the electoral campaign, which is to result in his election to the Presidency may be said to be fairly opened at Niagara. This mighty Gathering inaugurates his new career of Gathering inaugurates his new career triumph. It may be likened to the onslaught of Lundy's Lane and the conflict of Chippewa; and still before us lie the siege of Vera Cruz. the storm of Cerro Gorio. with the flight of the opposing General, leaving at least a wooden leg behind him, and the crowning days of Contreras Chapultepec and Churubusco, until at last our leader will complete the present campaign as he did his last in the field, by entering the Contrel is tripped and taking and taking and the control of the opposing a part of the enemy's rear guard. He tought his way to a house then near to him, turned upon the Dragouns, and put them to flight. Captains find and Harrison, and Leut. Randolph, within small party, were at the same time marching to the the Capital in triumph, and taking possession, not now of the Halls of the Moutezumas, but of the White House of the American Presidents.

Seeing the warm and boundless enthusiasm with which the masses from all parts of the country, through their delegates at Niagara, have thus responded to the nom ination of the men chosen to represent the noble, beneficent, and truly democratic principles of the Whig party, the mind instinctively reverts to the scenes along that In the House, after just squeezing through a struggle with England for our rational in- to the valor and worth of a comrade, or of on board of English vossols.

railroad land bill, the River and Harbor bill was dependence was raging in all its fory. In a fee. Brave, chivalrous and generous, he interest an official account of the battle of Chippewa, which we here give to our readers. It is Gen. Scott's own report to the Adjutant General, made ten days after the battle, and the following are his words:

Sin: By the general order of the 13th inst. a methodical and detailed report is called for, designating the names of such persons, whether ed officers or others, who, in the action of the 5th, contributed in a particular manner to he successful result of that day.

I am not asked for an account of the disposi-

tions made of the troops under my command dur-ing the action; I will, therefore, confine myseli

A severe action has been fought and a signal victory gained. The general order of the 6th inst. attributes that victory to the 1st Brigade of Infantry, and Capt. Towson's Company of Artillery under my command. It was believed at the time, and has since been clearly ascerrained, that of the forces engaged, the enemy were greatly su-perior in numbers. Under such circumstances, victory could not have been obtained without a very general participation of all ranks and grades

the event.

I have the satisfaction of being assured by every commanding other, (which is confirmed by my own personal observation,) that every man and of every grade in the action, evinced an ability to meet ven a greater shock than that encountered with

like success.

The truth of this observation was most conspicnous in the very crisis of the action. Conduct universally good leaves but little room for discrim-imation. Accordingly, but few names are reported to me by the several Commandants of Pattellon. as entitled to a select mention, (in respect to the as entried to a select mention, in respect to their gallant convades,) and those cases are notice principally from accidental circumstances of goo-or bad fertuce. As in the instance of Captain Ketchum, of the 25th Infantry, whose good for tune it was to be detached with his Company, be order of Major Jessup, to attack a much superio force, while the battalion was engaged with another body of the enemy. Captain Ketchum gallantly sustained himself in the execution of his gallantly sustained number in the execution of his orders, till the battelion had cleared its own front, in order to march to his support.

The good conduct of Captain Harrison, com-mended by Major Leavenworth, and observed by

mended by Major Leavenworth, and observed by myself was of mother kind. A cannon ball shat-terred and carried away a part of his leg. The Captain preserved a perfect serunity under the tortures of his wound, and underly refused any assistance from the ranks until the enemy should be beaten. So glorious a display of fortifule had

he happiest effect.

Of the three Battalions of Lafantry composing Of the three Battalions of Lifautry composing the First Brigade, the first consisted of the Ninth and a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the command of Major Leavenworth. The Second Battalion, (or the Eleventh Regiment) was gailantly conducted toward its place, in the order of battle, by Col. Campbell, who being ently wounded, was succeeded by Major Mincil. Major Jessap commanded the Thirty-fourth Regiment, or the remaining Battallion of the Brigade. Of the three exceilent officers, it would be difficult to say which was the most meritarious, or inficult to say which was the most meritorious, or most conspiculously engaged. The Twenty-fifth legiment having been detached to my left, to turn the enemy's right wang, which rested in a wood, Major Jessup was less under my personal observa-tion than the other commanders; but I had every widence of the able dispositions he made of his corps, as well by the report of my Aids, as by the corps, as wen by the report of my 100s, as by to effect he produced on that part of the enemy line, immediately opposed to him, and which con tributed very much to the general success of the day. Major Jessup had his horse shot under him The two other battalions with an enlarged if terval between them, received the enemy in ope

lain-that under Major Leavenworth, parallel to be attack-that under Major M Neil, with its left wing thrown forward to take the enemy in front, and flank at the same time. Capt. Towson, who commenced the fire before the troops were in the order of battle, immediately afterward advanced to the front of the extreme right, with three pieces to the front of the extreme right, with three pieces. of light artillery, and took post on the river. Ma-ors Leavenworth and M Neil made prompt dispo-ations to receive the charge. The fire of these corps, (including the artillery,) produced a prodi-gious effect in the coemy's ranks. That of Major M'Neil was the most effective, from the oblique osition which his corps judiciously occupied.—
The enemy's batteries were also admirably served; to the fire of which all the corps were exposed—that of Major Leavenworth more particularly. This cannonade, however, did not prevent the latter from preserving his corps in the most excellent order, at all times prepared to advance or to fire to give or to receive the charge

to fire, to give or to receive the charge, Captain Towson finally silenced the enemy's most effective battery, by blowing up an ammunition waggon, which produced great confusion.—
Turning next a heavy discharge of cannister on the enemy's infantry, now nearly in contact with our line advancing to the charge—the enemy could not long sustain this accumulation of fire-his broke and fled to his strong works behind the Chippewa. All the corps pursued with prompti-

To mention them in the order of their rank, know of no other in this case) Majors Jessup, Leavenworth, and McNed, and Capt. Towson, deserve in my humble opinion, every thing which conspicuous skill and gallantry can win from a grateful country.

I cannot close this account of meritorious con-

duct without mentioning the great services ren-dered me by those two gallant young soldiers, Lieuts. Worth and Watts, my aids.

There was no danger they did not cheerfully enthere was no danger they did not cheerially en-counter, in communicating my orders; and by their zeal and intrepidity, won the admiration, as they had before the esteem, of the whole brigade. They both rendered essential service at critical noments, by assisting the commandants of corp-n forming the troops, under circumstances which recinded the voice from being heard.

This conduct has been handsomely acknowledged by the officers of the line, who have joined a requesting that it might be particularly noticed.

My Brigade Major, Lieut, Smith, rendered me very assistance which his accidental situation not permitted; he is entitled to my thanks.

During the action, Msj. Wood, of the Engineers, and Capt. Harris of the Dragoons, whose troop could not act, came up, and very handsomely tendered their services. The latter had his horse shot under him.
It is proper that I should take his opportunit

o mention the case of Captain Crooser, of the f July, on the same ground on which the action the 5th was fought.

I have already and the honor to mention the

the nonor to mention the control to mention the case verbally to the commanding General.

It is due to the gallant individual more particularly concerned, that his conduct should be formally noticed.

back, who, on retreating, took up the bridge over the creek. Capt. Crooker, who flushed out to the left of our march, had crossed this stream some distance above the bridge, and was pursuing the enemy, just as the herd of the brigade column arrived at the bridge, which could not be passed and Harrison, and Lieut. Randolph, within strau party, were at the same time marching to the support of Capi. Crooker, and arrived just as the enemy took to digit. I have withersed nothing more gelleat in portion was than was the condict of Capt. Crooker and his company.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant, W. Scott, General 1st Brigade.

C. K. GASDNES, Adjutant General

-It will not be necessary to call the reader's attention to the mauly and simple tone of this interesting document. What perfect appreciation is here exhibited for the efforts and achievements of all who participated in that arduous conflict! The man does not live who can say that Gen. frontier, thirty years ago, when the second | Scott has failed to render the due tribute

is just to all!

PRESERVE THE UNION:

As for the preservation of the Union by salk we have had a surfeit thereof, but where action of a positive, beneficial, creative kind is needed to preserve it, not a Congressional Bombastes will stir a step. And vet there is danger, and instant, palpable. increasing danger of its dissolution. California and Oregon are on the other

side of North America. They are great countries, rich to excess in all the natural elements of power. They have seaports which in time will swell into the marts of a mighty commerce, while their fertile plains and teeming gold mine- will sustain an immense population of hardy Americans. They are yet a part of the Union, but a journey of thirty or forty days, through foreign lands and seas not our own, is requisite to reach their shores. They are twice as far from us as we are from Great Britain, and the trip is much more difficult. Now, in the days of their comparative weakness and dependence. they are held to the Union by the sentiment of loyalty and patriotism. That sentiment is a deep one and will last long, but it will not last forever. It cannot stand against the pressure of interest; it cannot stand against the suggestions of ambition. Why should not those States become an independent Republic of the Pacifie? Why should they remain only a part of a distant, though kindred nation. instead of rising into importance in the world's affairs as a Nation by themselves? Be sure that this is the natural course

of things. As California and Oregon become popular and powerful, as their territory is covered with industrious, thriving towns and cities, and the white sails of their shipping are seen by every island and on every coast of the broad Pacific, they will infallibly cast off the cumbrous machinery which subjects them to a government thirty days distant, and compels them to look to Washington for their laws. They will dissolve the Union and become independent.

This is no remote or fanciful catastrophe threatened in great swelling words of foolish bluster by men who would be the greatest sufferers and the first to repent bitterly should their gasconade be realized. So much the more likely is it to take place. It will come of itself, as the consequence of natural causes, and without being plotted or prayed for by either fool or sage.

There is one means of avoiding this result, one means of preserving the Union. That consists in bringing its remote parts together, in binding them into one by indissoluble bonds, in reducing the distance between them from thirty days to four, in rendering transportation not only speedier but safer, and making the expense of traveling from ocean to ocean merely nom-

That means is the Pacific Railroad.

Congress has time and money without limit to spend in preserving the Union where political intrigues, and jobs, and fat places for friends and dependents can be combined with the loquacious process. But this great public work, so grand and glerious in its conception, so magnificent a triumph of national power and genius in its execution, so indispensable to the integrity of the Republic, so grateful to American ambition in its results upon the world. is forgotten by Representatives and Serators, or remembered only to point a jest or spice a gaseous spurt of rhetoric. But the people will reject the alternativ

which Congress thus leaves them as soon as they clearly see it. They will not agree to the dissolution of the Union. They have no willingness to see this great republican empire severed into an East and West, a Pacific and an Atlantic federation. Rather than that they will build the Pacific Railroad ten times if need be. But they are slow to believe there is such a danger because no politicians find their account in making a hubbub about it. No great statesman has made a speech to rouse them to the terrors of so great a calamity, and they do not mistrust its approach. But there is no time to lose. The work cannot be done in a day, and let us not wait till it is too late before it is commenced.

LIKE TAKES TO LIKE.

In the following odorous and figurative language, that spicy sheet. The Richmond Examiner, describes the accession to Loco-Focoism of a small drove of F. F. V.'s. who have hitherto claimed to be Whigs, but who have at last yielded to the impulses of nature and sought more congenial asso-

"The Whig party of Virginia, cabins, cribs and con-fines a number of twiented and educated young men, who have long deplored the mistake they made when they fastened their fortunes to the destinias of that imthey fastened their fortunes to the destillas of that im-bedle and unpopular organization. Like disconsolate and depairing porters comfined in a pen of barren rate, they so round and found the aphere allotted to them showing their long and lean nasses through the oars, and resarding wisefully the green fields, flowing with milk and honey—paved with losver—and water-ed by rivers full of these. Events like the Toraca an-nexation, the Mexican Var, and the nomination of Scott, are the taking down a rait from the pen. Over they go with a triumphant squeat We already knew that the nomination

of Scott had ridded the Whig party of a considerable number of asses, and are clad to learn from authority so conclusive that it has had a similar effect on the

IF A correspondent of The Louisiana Courier "really pities Gen. Scott." Sympa-

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO .- We learn by the U. S. steamship Relief, from Rio, that the fever had greatly subsided, and that it is mostly confined to the abore. What was among the shipping was principally

THE LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hansver and Bears at

Deings at Washington.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune: WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28, 1852. The announcement that Mr. Samner would speak in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Law to-day, crowded the Senate with auditors. That luminous body, however, applied the gag to Mr Samper by refusing to suspend the rules in order to permit him to introduce a resolution on which to hang his speech. So we lost the speech. but the Union is now safe and agitation is forever put down.

The Land and Railroad Jobbers came into the House this morning full of confidence, but they carried the reconsideration of the Pontiac and Grand River Railroad by or ly two majority, where they expected ten or fifteen; so they dared not hitch up their Omnibus to-day, but postponed the movement till to-morrow for recruits. Old heads here think the scheme won't

The Whigs at Niagara.

THE LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 28-0 P. M. It is estimated by good judges, that 60,000 persons are here, to day, and that 100,000 have already been on the ground. The cars and boats are constantly crowded.

The cars to-night were full inside on the platforms and on the top, and besides that, dirt cars were put on to carry passengers. The boats are also densely

Hundreds have gone away in private carriages. The military, and some entire delegations are gone.

One hundred and twenty Tenth Ward Whigs have been here. They start tomorrow, and will reach home in the even-To-night there will be a grand ball in

number of ladies will participate. There is a full tent of Democrats from Cleveland, who have renounced their party

one of the Ohio tents, in which a large

affinities and will go strong for Scott. A delegation of sixty men arrived today from Marshall and Ohio Counties. Va., headed by Wm. C. Jones, Esq.

The railroads running hence sold 25,000 tickets to-day.

Several relies of the old battle have been found on the field, such as bullets and

Among the warmest supporters of Gen. Scott is Capt. Thompson, a brave old soldier who was wounded and left for dead on the field at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was also commander of a company in the Mexican war.

Beside the good speeches to-day, there was some excellent singing by the Buffalo Glee Clab and others.

Thousands of copies of Scott's Life have been circulated.

The Celebration at Lundy's Lane. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 28, 1852-1 P.M. The arrivals are more numerous than vesterday. From fifty to sixty thousand are

closed. It was brilliant, and was witnessed by a host estimated at 30,000, forming an immense

Crowds of ladies are present. The immense procession is now moving to the Grove.

Among the arrivals to-day are Hon. Judge JOHNSON of Ohio, and Hon. WALTER FORWARD of

Pennsylvania. At last night's meeting the mass was nearly qual to that of the afternoon.

Ex-Gov. Jones of Tenn., Hon. JOHN A. Kine of New-York, Gen. HUNT, G. A. NOBLE of Chetauque, Gen. CLARK of Burlington, Vr., Gen. B. B. BRUCE of Madison Co. addressed the audience effectively. The meeting continued intil 12 o'clock, when it reluctantly adjourned.

The Lundy's Lane Celebration. NIAGABA FALLS, Wenderday, July 28-12 M. We have another fine day in every re-

spect—the weather warm but pleasant. The crowd of yesterday is swelled in numbers by thousands, the military display having drawn immense numbers of persons from all the surround ing country, while the arrivals from the South and West have been increasing in number since last

Among the arrivals this morning were Has

Walter Forward and Judge Johnson of Onio. At 10 o'clock A. M. the military were reviewed by Governor Hunt in the presence of a great carcourse of spectators, whose number it is impossible to calculate. Some idea may be formed from the fact that to-day there are at least 35,000 stranger in the town ; many of them however are spread

Brigadier General Swan and staff of Rochests, Col. Sprogg's (15th Regiment) and staff of Buffel, and Br gadler General Brown and Staff of Syracus

and Br gadier General Brown and stelf of Syracuse were also on the ground.

The following Regiments were on the field: The Cleveland Light Artillery. Capt. D. L. Wood Kestneky Company, Capt. Goln; Company 4, 65th Regiment, Capt. British Company F. 65th Regiment, Capt. Fisher; Company 6, 65th Regiment, Capt. Fisher; Company 6, 65th Regiment, Capt. Fisher; Company 6, 65th Regiment, Capt. Fisher; Company 7, 65th Regiment, Capt. Richeman; Scott Guard, of tierroit, Capt. Lines: Owders Backester, Capt. Miller, both unseer command of Mark. Rockester, Capt. Miller, both unseer command of Mark. Rockester, Capt. Miller, both unseer command of Mark. Histories, Capt. Regiment. H. W. Davis, of Mary and, was carnestly solidied to pake again to day but declined on account of failing. Gov. Jones has consented to address the means.

The enthusiases is increasing and a most excellent

The enthusiasto is increasing and a most exceller spirit is manifested. No word or sign of discording parent, and all appear bent on promoting, the objects the great gathering.

Several more pickpackets have been arrested. On man was caught with his hand in a gentleman's point in the care, just as they were starting for Bullsto. It was stabbed in the bowels by the purson he was tempting to rob, and is not expected to recover. The speeches are now going on in the grove and should reach this spot.

Nizana Falls, Wednesday, July 35-6 P.K.
The adjourned meeting in the Park, at 1 o'clock, I.S. was well a tended.

The lirst speaker was Mr. F. Danists of Wiccoult.

was well a traded.

The first speaker was Mr. E. Dankets of Wiccoul.
who spoke of the political condition of his State. It
add Wiscousia was now tired of Luco Foco mental and continenced redecating horself by returning
Whig Governor last fall. He pledged that States is
largely for the Whig candidates.

Journ H. Brantey, of Indiana, spoke on the mander of the state of